

tion, and which should always be found in every divisional forest office. These rules cannot be here reproduced, but they generally direct officers what to do on receiving any notice under section 424, how to prepare and report the facts of the case with their opinion on it, and how to deal with documents which will have to be produced. Instructions are also given for communication with the Government legal advisers and so forth. It will be borne in mind that except in cases claiming land or other property, and in cases on contracts, there will be but few instances in which Forest Officers are likely to have to bring suits.

I shall not pursue the subjects contained in Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII and XXXIII, except so far as to say that Chapter XXIX refers to suits by or against Companies or Corporations, and if a suit is brought by Government against such, the Chapter itself must be referred to. The chief point is, who is the proper person to serve with the summons on behalf of the Company.

SECTION IX.—PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

§ 1.—*Security or Attachment before Judgment.*

It may happen in the course of a suit that the defendant, finding his case hopeless, may abscond or prepare to abscond, or may dispose of or remove out of the jurisdiction, any property that he has, so as to make it difficult or impossible for the plaintiff to execute any decree he may get. There is then provision made (section 478 *et seq.*) for calling on the defendant to deposit in Court "money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him," or to find *security* for his *appearance* of the defendant during the pendency of the suit *and* until "execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit."

Another process having a similar object is the *attachment of property*: here the application may be to take *security* for the *satisfaction* of any decree, and failing that to attach property within the Court's jurisdiction. (Section 483.)